The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1784. (No. 25.)

RICHMOND, (VIRGINIA.)

In the SENATE, FRIDAY, June 26, 1784.

THE House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the Resolutions of the House of Delegates respecting the infraction of the seventh article of the Definitive Treaty; and after some time spent thereon, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Harrison reported, that the Committee had, according to order, had the same under their consideration, and had gone through the same, and made no amendment thereto.

The said Resolutions were then again read, and are as follow:—*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the infraction on the part of Great-Britain of the seventh article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Great-Britain, as amended and agreed to in the words following, to wit: "It appears to your Committee, from a letter from his Excellency General Washington, dated the seventh of May, 1783, that in obedience to a Resolution of Congress, he had a conference with General Carleton on the subject of delivering up the slaves and other property belonging to the citizens of the United States, in [illegible] articles of the Provisional Treaty; that he, General Carleton, appeared to evade a compliance with the said Treaty, by a misconstruction of the same, and permitted a large number of the said slaves to be sent off to Nova-Scotia: It further appears to your Committee from the Testimony of Thomas Walke, Esq; that he, together with several other persons from the Counties of Norfolk and Princes Anne, on or about the month of April, 1783, went to New-York, with a view of recovering the slaves which had been taken from them by the British troops during the war; that not being permitted to take possession of these slaves which they found in that City, the said Walke made a personal application to General Carleton, and requested a delivery of the said slaves, in compliance with the seventh article of the Treaty, which prohibits the carrying off Negroes, or other property belonging to the inhabitants of the United States. This he peremtorily refused, alledging, that he was not authorized to do it, without particular instructions from the British Goverament. It further appears to your Committee, from the testimony of the said Walke, that at the time of this application, he was informed by an Aid-de-Camp of General Carleton, that an Agent was appointed to superintend the embarkation, and keep a register of slaves sent to Nova-Scotia; and that he afterwards saw the said register, and also saw a large number of Negroes embarked to be sent to that country. It further appears to your Committee, from the testimony of Mr. John Stuart of the State of Maryland, as well as from a variety of other circumstances, that many applications were made to General Carleton, by the citizens of America for the restitution of property, which were invariably rejected," be confirmed.

Resolved, That there has been an infraction on the part of Great-Britain, of the seventh article of the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Great-Britain, in detaining the slaves and other property of the citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That the Delegates representing this State in Congress, be instructed to lay before that body, the subject matter of the preceeding Report and Resolution; and to request from them a remonstrance to the British Court, complaining of the aforesaid infraction of the Treaty of Peace, and desiring a proper reparation for the injuries consequent thereupon; that the said Delegates be instructed to inform Congress, that the General Assembly have no inclination to interfere with the power of making Treaties with foreign nations, which the Confederation hath wisely vested in Congress; but it is conceived that a just regard to the national honor and interest of the citizens of this Commonwealth, obliges the Assembly to withhold their co-operation in the complete fulfilment of the said Treaty until the success of the aforesaid remonstrance is known, or Congress shall signify their sentiments touching the premises.

Resolved, That so soon as reparation is made for the aforesaid infraction, or Congress shall adjudge it indispensibly necessary, such Acts of the legislature passed during the late war, as inhibit the recovery of British debts, ought to be repealed, and payment made thereof in such time and manner as shall consist with the exhausted situation of this Commonwealth.

The first Resolution was read a second time, and on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

The second Resolution was read a second time, and a motion being made, and the question put, to amend the same by striking out from the word "Resolved," to the end of the fourth resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, [illegible] article of the Confederation vests the sole power of determining on peace and war, of sending and receiving Ambassadors, and of entering into Treaties and Alliances in the United States in Congress assembled; and as by the Definitive Treaty concluded and signed at Paris, on the 3d day of September, 1783, between his Britannic Majesty and these United States which was fully ratified by Congress on the 14th of January, 1784, and has by the said Congress, in most pointed and forcible terms, been recommended to the several States, to be carried into full and complete execution; and as it is expresly stipulated in the fourth article of the said Treaty, that there shall be no legal impediment to the recovery of all *bona fide* British debts, it is the opinion of this House, that to manifest to the world, the justice and regard to Treaties in the citizens of this Commonwealth, and in compliance with the solemn recommendations of Congress, all Laws which impede and obstruct the recovery of British debts, ought to be forthwith repealed: And it is further the opinion of this House, that the Delegates from this State in Congress, ought to be instructed to urge Congress, to institute an enquiry into any breach of the said Treaty, which may have taken place on the part of Great-Britain, and to insist on full and ample reparation for the same, as this State is determined on her part, to preserve her faith, and to cary the said Treaty into the fullest execution.

It passed in the negative,—Ayes 6—Noes 13.

On a motion made by Mr. Henry Lee, and seconded by Mr. Willim Lee;

Ordered, That the names of the Ayes and Noes on the foregoing question, be inserted in the Journal.

The names of those who voted in the affirmative are, Mr. Bassett, Mr. John Brown, Mr. H. Lee, Mr. Bailey, Mr. W. Lee, and Mr. Fitzhugh.

The names of the persons who voted in the negative are, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Jones, Mr. Selden, Mr. Adams, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Jesse Brown, Mr. Roane, Mr. Syme, Mr. Loyall, and Mr. Lynch.

And the question being put, to agree to the said second Resolution;

It was Resolved in the affirmative,—Ayes 12—Noes 7.

On a motion made, and seconded;

Ordered, That the names of the Ayes and Noes, on the foregoing question be entered in the Journal.

The names of those who voted in the affirmative are, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Jones, Mr. Selden, Mr. Adams, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Jesse Brown, Mr. Roane, Mr. Syme, Mr. Loyall, and Mr. Lynch.

The names of the persons who voted in the negative, are Mr. Bassett, Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Brown, Mr. H. Lee, Mr. Bailey, Mr. W. Lee, and Mr. Fitzhugh.

The third Resolution was read a second time, and on the question being put, that this House doth agree to the same.

It was Resolved in the affirmative,—Ayes 13—Noes 6.

On a motion made, and seconded;

Ordered, That the names of the Ayes and Noes, on the foregoing question, be inserted in the Journal.

The names of those who voted in the affirmative are, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Jones, Mr. Selden, Mr. Adams, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Jesse Brown, Mr. Roane, Mr. Syme, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Loyall, and Mr. Lynch.

The names of those who voted in the negative are, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Brown, Mr. H. Lee, Mr. W. Lee, and Mr. Fitzhugh.

[illegible] and on the question being put, that this House doth agree to the same;

It was resolved in the affirmative,—Ayes 13—Noes 6.

On a motion made and seconded;

Ordered, That the names of the Ayes and Noes on the foregoing question be inserted in the Journal.

The names of those who voted in the affirmative are, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Jones, Mr. Selden, Mr. Adams, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Jesse Brown, Mr. Roane, Mr. Syme, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Loyall, and Mr. Lynch.

The names of those who voted in the negative are, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Brown, Mr. H. Lee, Mr. W. Lee, and Mr. Fitzhugh.

Ordered, That Mr. Harrison do carry the said Resolutions to the House of Delegates, and acquaint them that the Senate have agreed thereto.

DISSENTIENT, *for the following Reasons.*

1st. BECAUSE the Resolutions raise and continue impediments to the recovery of British debts, in violation of the Treaty of Peace between Great-Britain and the United States of America, which stipulates, that creditors on both sides shall not meet with any legal impediment to the recovery of all bona fide debts.

2d. Because the refusal of Sir Guy Carleton to deliver up the Negroes in New-York before the Definitive Treaty was signed, was fully known to Congress when they solemnly ratified the said Treaty with Great-Britain, in the following words. "NOW KNOW YE, that we the United States in Congress assembled, having seen and considered the Definitive Articles aforesaid, have approved, ratified and confirmed the said Articles, and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising, that we will sincerely perform and observe the same, and never *suffer* them to be *violated* by any one, or *transgressed in any manner* as far as lies in our power."

3d. Because Congress enjoined on the Citizens of the United States, the full performance of the Treaty so ratified, by Proclamation, in the following words: "That reverencing those stipulations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of that Fœderal Bond, by which their existence as an Independent People is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the Nations of the World, and with that good faith which is every man's surest guide within their several offices, jurisdictions and vocations, they carry into effect

the ſaid Definitive Articles, and every clauſe and ſentence thereof, ſincerely, ſtrictly, and completely."

4th. Becauſe after this full and ſolemn ratification, each State in the Union is bound by every SACRED TIE, that can operate on Men and Nations, inviolably to obſerve every article of the Treaty, and to carry the ſame faithfully into execution.

5th. Becauſe although it is admitted that Sir Guy Carleton did refuſe to deliver up the Negroes at New-York, as is ſtated in the Reſolution, yet that there is not any evidence before this Houſe, nor even a well-grounded ſuſpicion, that his Sovereign has, or will approve of his conduct, without which, an infraction of the Treaty in that reſpect can not be ſaid to have taken place on the part of Great-Britain; but on the contrary it has been proved before this Houſe, that Congreſs has received official information from Dr. Franklin, their Miniſter in Europe, that in his opinion a full and ample reparation would be made by Great-Britain, when applied to, for the detention of the ſaid Negroes.

6th. Becauſe if the Britiſh nation had committed an unequivocal breach of the Treaty, it would be far more wiſe and magnanimous in us to recall them to a ſenſe of their duty, by a faithful obſervance of it, than by a ſtill more flagrant breach and ill faith on our part, to juſtify and warrant their conduct; the eſtabliſhment of our character among nations for inviolable faith and honor being of the higheſt importance to us.

7th. Becauſe the propoſed application to Congreſs is unneceſſary, and is an unmerited reflection on that Auguſt Body, it having been in evidence before this Houſe, that Congreſs has already inſtructed their Miniſters in Europe to demand payment of the Britiſh Court, for all Negroes and other property belonging to the Citizens of the United States, which were carried away from New-York.

8th. Becauſe continuing legal impediments to the recovery of Britiſh debts, in direct violation of the Treaty, will ſubject the property of the Citizens of this State to be ſeized by the Britiſh Government, and is therefore a proceeding full of temerity, violence and damage.

9th. Becauſe the obvious tendency of theſe meaſures, is to exonerate the individual debtors, by burthening the Citizens of this State at large with the payment of Britiſh debts.

10th. Becauſe as Congreſs has recommended and enjoined in the moſt pointed terms, to all the Citizens of the United States, a ſtrict and faithful adherence to every Article of the Treaty, which of courſe includes the payment of Britiſh debts, the laſt Reſolution is an evident evaſion.—For theſe reaſons we have conſidered it as incumbent on us to record our diſſent to Reſolutions, which appear to us not to be founded on juſtice or political wiſdom.

(Signed) *NATHANIEL HARRISON.*
HENRY LEE.
JOHN BROWN.
WILLIAM LEE.
WILLIAM FITZHUGH.
BURWELL BASSETT.

Extracts from the JOURNAL,
WILLIAM DREW, C. S.

L I S B O N, March 9.

A SHIP arrived here laſt week from Rio-Janeiro, hath brought to a merchant in this city a letter written on board a French merchant ſhip from Bourdeaux, which was on the Gold coaſt, near the kingdom of Juda. This letter adviſes, that a conſiderable revolt had ariſen among the negroes; that all commerce was ſuſpended on the coaſt; that upwards of 40 ſhips there, among which were ſeveral Dutch, French, Imperial, and eſpecially Portugueſe, had all together experienced the ſame fate, and muſt doubtleſs return with much loſs, having been able to get but very few negroes on board, and have moreover been obliged to throw the tobacco into the ſea, for fear of a contagion.

PARIS, *April* 11. M. de Suffrein has received a brevet of a penſion of 50,000 livres. His Majeſty having been informed of the good conduct of the officers who ſerved under the deliverer of India, who have merited rewards, hath ſigned the liſt in their favour, which was preſented to him by M. de Suffrein.

April 15. Two ſhips of the line are ordered to be equipped in each of the three ports, at Breſt, Rochfort, and Toulon, and, to join theſe, four frigates and three other veſſels are to be fitted out. This armament, under the command of M. de Barras de Laurent, is to join the Spaniſh fleet, in order to drive the Algerine corſairs from the Mediterranean, or compel them, in navigating that ſea, to obſerve a due reſpect to the laws of nations.

L O N D O N, May 4.

Many people are of opinion, that the fitting out the French men of war to join the Spaniſh ſquadron intended to bombard Algiers, is merely a pretence, thoſe ſhips being intended for another quarter.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated April 27.

"It is ſaid, that an expreſs arrived here yeſterday with the news of a revolution in Denmark; but the letters by the poſt do not mention particulars. The report is, that the King is dethroned, and his ſon proclaimed in his ſtead; and his mother-in-law (the Queen Dowager) and her ſon put in confinement."

May 5. An expreſs arrived yeſterday morning from Dublin which brought an account that the tumults in that city are now ſuppreſſed.

Captain Sutton has brought an action in the Court of King's Bench, againſt commodore Johnſtone, for the extraordinary treatment he received at the hands of his late commander in chief; laying his damages at £. 40,000. This intereſting cauſe is expected to be tried the firſt ſitting after the preſent term.

The reports that prevail of the revolution in Denmark, are undoubtedly founded upon the beſt authority. The character of the Monarch is deſpiſed by his ſubjects who have long wanted to throw off their allegiance. His morals are depraved in the extreme, and his abilities of the loweſt kind in the eſtimation of that country, and the treatment which an unfortunate queen received ſome years ago, excited a reſentment againſt the authors of it; which, though ſilent, has not expired, and has had no ſmall part in the commotion which agitate the people. The King has been compelled to ſubſcribe an inſtrument, by which he ſurrenders the government of the State to his ſon, who is but 16 years of age, and it is ſaid that he intends to retire, without any views of recovering his ſovereignty.

Letters from Aleppo mention, that a large body of Arabians had, in the month of January laſt, landed on the iſland of Karoe, in the Perſian gulph, and plundered the Dutch inhabitants of property to the amount of 35,000 pagodas. A pagoda is worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

May 6. A correſpondent on whoſe veracity we may rely informs, that he has ſeen a letter received from India, the particulars of which will be ſoon made public; all he can ſay at preſent is, that it brings news good in a high degree, and that Mr. Haſtings has made ſuch reforms, and put matters into ſo good a train, that had the man of the people carried his point, we ſhould have been all afloat again in that corner of the [illegible]

Extract of news from India, the 8th of April, 1784.

B O M B A Y, November 30, 1783.

"Whether Tippo Saib means to make peace or not, is not yet known. The Marattas have wrote us, that Scindia has wrote Tippo, that if he does not comply with the ninth article of the treaty, by evacuating the Carnatic, and giving up all the forts he is in poſſeſſion of in the Carnatic, that the Marattas will join the Engliſh, and not make peace again with him. I think if ſuch a letter reaches him, he will not think of continuing the war.

"We have a very large army down on the coaſt, and Col. Fullarton was, the beginning of this month, within one mile of Pallicotta-Cherry, with 1700 Europeans, 14 battalions of Seapoys, and 60 guns. General Macleod, commands on the coaſt, and the large force which has been ſent to Tilecherry, has been ſent in caſe he does not comply with the articles agreed upon when the ceſſation of hoſtilities took place, the firſt of Auguſt laſt, which was to provide a buzar to ſupply our garriſon in Mangalore with all kinds of grain, ſuch as the country produced, amply, and at the uſual prices, and to permit ſuch articles as the country did not afford to be brought by ſea. This article he has not complied with fully, either on ſhore or from without, and but with very little grain, which is every thing with our Seapoys, ſo that our garriſon may be obliged to ſurrender the fort for want of proviſions, if he will perſiſt in this conduct. General Macleod means to force a landing of the forces lately ſent, and relieve the fort of Mangalore; this buſineſs muſt have been determined on, and decided four or five days paſt, but I hope he has not perſiſted in withholding the ſupply of proviſions, and that we ſhall ſhortly hear he has made a peace.

"The committee at Madras have diſcharged General Stuart the ſervice, and ſent him home in a ſmall ſhip, the Fortitude, to England; ſhe left Madras the 16th of October; and Col. Lang is appointed by them to be Lieutenant-General on the coaſt, and to the command of the army."

December 10. By a letter from General Macleod, dated the 28th ult. off Mangalore, he informs us, that Tippo Saib has at laſt permitted a ſupply of proviſions to be thrown into Mangalore. That the formidable appearance of ſo many ſhips and troops, all prepared to land in boats, had brought him to, ſo that many lives are ſaved, and I hope that he will make peace ſhortly. It is ſaid Mr. Sadler is arrived at Seringapatam, and a Mr. Stanton, private ſecretary to Lord Macartney, to treat with Tippo, but what will be the upſhot I know not, as it is wrote from Madras that the Governor-General, &c. have ſent them orders to continue the ceſſation of hoſtilities, but not to ſtir in any thing elſe, ſo that I ſuppoſe they mean to depute agents from Calcutta to treat with Tippo Saib.

B E L F A S T, *April* 27.

There are no leſs than ſix braſs field-pieces, ſix pounders, the property of the corps of this town, of as good a caſt as any in the kingdom. The companies are now about to mount another pair, beſides thoſe already on carriages.

The volunteer recruiting ſervice is again reviving in this place and neighbourhood. In ſeveral parts the liberal inhabitants are opening ſubſcriptions for the purchaſe of arms for numbers of ſtout fellows in the country, who are willing, though unable to purchaſe for themſelves. The prevalent idea is, that new corps ſhould be formed in almoſt every part of the kingdom, to be well armed and diſciplined, without incurring the expence of uniforms, by which ſalutary meaſure it is not an exaggerated ſuppoſition, that ten thouſand men might be added to the northern army, and twenty-five thouſand to the national force.

C H A R L E S T O N, *June* 12.

Letters from St. Auguſtine inform us, that on the 27th of laſt month, a party of about 30 men, under the command of Col. M'Girth, met with a party of men, under the command of Col. Young, ſome little diſtance from Auguſtine, which he immediately attacked, and killed Col. Young and his ſervant, and took eight or nine of his men whom he diſarmed and let go.

B O S T O N, June 24.

At a town-meeting held at Faneuil-Hall, on Thurſday laſt, for the final deciſion of the buſineſs of incorporating the town; on the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the negative by a very great majority.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *July* 8.

The late London papers contain liſts of a number of newly made peers, and others in nomination for that honor; ſo that even if the people of England ſhould be fairly repreſented in the Houſe of Commons (which is hardly expected) the influence of the crown is daily increaſing by a greater addition to the Houſe of Lords than ever was known in any other reign; and an ariſtocracy ſeems to approach with rapid ſtrides.

JULY 13.

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, Jamaica, dated June 12.

"Two American veſſels, with a proper cargo for the ſlave trade, arrived in Anamaboa road, on the coaſt of Africa, but were ordered by the Governor of the factory to depart; on which they retired to Coromantin, out of the reach of the guns of the Britiſh fort; where the natives came on board, a traffic was commenced; their cargoes were ſoon completed, and they ſailed for their reſpective ports.—'Tis ſaid this affair may have ſerious conſequences; the natives who poſitively find their intereſt in the trade, expreſſing great diſguſt at the proceedings of the Britiſh Chief.

"An addreſs to his Majeſty has been framed within theſe few days paſt, and ſigned by the merchants, planters, and inhabitants in general, requeſting permiſſion to open the trade with the American States; the preſent mode of ſupplying this iſland with lumber, ſtaves, &c. having been found inadequate to the conſumption."

A L E X A N D R I A, July 22.

A London Paper of May 4th mentions, that the Cuſtom-Houſe Entries were then equal, if not ſuperior, to what they were before the war began.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet, L'Amerique, Capt. D'Abbeville, is arived at New-York, in 46 Days from Port L'Orient.

The Peggy, Robertſon, and the Nancy and Peggy, Buchanan, from this State, are arrived at Port-Royal, Jamaica.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Sloop George, G. Slacom, Schooner Experience, J. Anderſon, Sloop Delight, H. Rumbly, and Sloop Polly, J. Johnſton, from Maryland; Schooner Virginia, S. Davis, Philadelphia.

Cleared Outwards. Brig Royal-Oak, W. M'Donald, for Ireland; Sloop Diſpatch, J. Smith, Philadelphia; Sloop George, G. Slacom, Maryland.

Extracts from the Journal of Congreſs, May 3.

On a report of a committee, to whom was referred a letter of the 16th of April laſt, from the Superintendant of Finance, encloſing a letter of the 26th of December, and one of the 10th of January from the Marquis de la Fayette, with ſundry papers encloſed.

Reſolved, That a letter be written by the Preſident to the Marquis de la Fayette, expreſſing the high ſenſe which Congreſs entertain of his impor-

tant services, relative to the commerce of France and these United States, and particularly to free ports—that there is every reason to expect mutual and permanent advantages from these liberal measures adopted by his Most Christian Majesty; and that an extension thereof to his West-India colonies will, in the opinion of Congress, increase those advantages, and produce the most salutary effect.

Resolved, That a copy of a letter of the 29th of June last, from the Count de Vergennes, and one of the 9th of January last, from Monsieur de Calonne, to the Marquis de la Fayette, respecting free ports in France, be entered on the Journal, and, when published, transmitted to the supreme executives of the several states.

The letters being translated, are as follow:

Versailles, 29th June, 1783.

SIR,

I HAVE received the letter which you did me the honour to write on the 17th of this month. You desire to know what is meant by *Free Port*.

By this term, Sir, we mean a place to which all merchandises, as well foreign as domestic, may be imported, and from which they may be freely exported. You will judge, Sir, by this definition, that all the merchandises of the north, without exception, may be imported into L'Orient, and exported from it by the Americans. In a word, L'Orient will be reputed foreign with regard to France as far as respects commerce. The prohibitions and duties upon foreign merchandises will take effect only, in case any person desires to introduce into the interior parts of the realm, the merchandises subjected to the one or the other.

I have the honour, &c.

DE VERGENNES.

Mons. the Marquis de la FAYETTE.

Versailles, 9th January, 1784.

SIR,

I HAVE communicated to the King the observations contained in the memoir which you transmitted to me relative to the commerce of America, and those which you made at our last conference,

I am authorised to announce to you, that it is the intention of his Majesty to grant to the United States the ports of L'Orient and Bayonne as free ports, and besides these that of Dunkirk and that of Marseilles; the first of which enjoys absolute freedom, and the other is restrained in the exercise of that freedom only with regard to tobacco, which is there subjected to a duty. The Americans may from this moment send their vessels to those four ports, where they will not meet with any kind of difficulty. You may, if necessary, explain what is meant by *free ports*, agreeably to the signification thereof given by Monsieur de Vergennes, in his letter of the 29th of June last. The Americans will find, above all, at Dunkirk, all the facilities they can desire for the sale of their leaf tobacco, their rice, their timber, and other merchandise, as well as for the purchase of what they want, such as linens, woollens, brandy, &c. It is proposed to establish stores and magazines there, which shall be well supplied, on terms very advantageous for their commerce. I have given orders to the farmers-general to treat in preference, and at a reasonable price, for the purchase of the tobaccoes of North-America, and moreover, the United States will be as much favoured in France, in matters of commerce, as any other nation. The complaints which they may make to you, or which Mr. Franklin, and the other American ministers, which I would be very glad to see, may transmit to me on their behalf, shall be examined with great attention, and government will not suffer them to experience any kind of vexation. Every possible precaution will also be taken to prevent the sending out bad merchandise, which, if it has hitherto taken place, can only be attributed to the avarice of some merchants of the lowest order. I am going immediately to examine what relates to the customs and duties which hurt commerce. This is an important subject, and requires great attention. In fine, Sir, you may rely, that I shall be always disposed, as well as Monsieur the Marshal de Castries, and Monsieur the Count de Vergennes, to receive and listen with attention to the demands and further representations which you shall think proper to make in favour of the commerce of America. I have the honour to be, &c.

DE CALONNE.

P. S. The ports of Bayonne and L'Orient will be made similar to that of Dunkirk with regard to entire freedom.

Mons. the Marquis de la FAYETTE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM HERBERT, Merchant in Alexandria, hath aspersed my character in a very ludicrous manner, with the stealing a hogshead of tobacco, the property of Col. Warner Washington, out of the Alexandria warehouse—a falsity of the deepest die ever propagated by the tongue of a malicious slanderer to defame the character of an individual: But in order to shew the public the basis on which this injudicious architect hath raised his superstructure, as well as to evince my innocence of the attrocious crime he has so unjustly charged me with, I think proper to publish the following narrative, and the reasons he has assigned for his accusation, hoping the generous public will suspend their censure on my character from his base assertions, until such time that I can have recourse for address to the laws of my country, to which I shall appeal for the injury he so unjustly has endeavoured to do me.

On Friday the 9th inst. Mr. Herbert applied to me to get some tobacco out of the warehouse for shipping, and this hogshead of Col. Washington's could not be found.—He that evening told Mr. Battaile Muse and others that he suspected the tobacco was stolen, and gave them his reasons for his suspicions.—On Saturday morning I searched the warehouse and could not find it; and when Mr. Herbert came, I told him I really was afraid the tobacco was gone.—He then rashly swore that he was sure of it, and that he had good reason to suspect that I knew of its going, and had taken it myself; and that he should make the strictest enquiry into it and sue me for the same. At this time I was recognized to appear at Fredericksburg on Monday the 12th, to give testimony in behalf of the Commonwealth against Robert George Cooper, for counterfeiting tobacco notes on this warehouse, to which place I set off early on Sunday morning, and did not return till Tuesday evening when I was informed he had very industriously propagated the report of his suspicions that I had stole the tobacco, by telling it to some and writing it to others.—On Wednesday morning the 14th, after some altercation and warm words between Mr. Herbert and myself, I went into the warehouse to look tobacco for Capt. George Harrison, of the ship Tyger, and found the hogshead of Col. Washington's which he had accused me of stealing.—In the afternoon of the same day he came to the warehouse, and seeing the hogshead of tobacco there, I told him with some warmth, how unjustly he had accused me with stealing the tobacco, which he candidly acknowledged he had.—I then appealed to him to know what reason he had for his accusation? His answer was, "he had been offered the James-River price for the tobacco by a gentleman lately arrived from Britain; and that as I was the acting inspector, and had the care and charge of the warehouse wholly to myself, no other person but myself could possibly have stolen or taken it without my knowledge."—I then told him I should sue him for the defamation, unless he made a proper acknowledgement for the injury done me. He said I might sue—but as he had accused me unjustly he thought some acknowledgment was [illegible] by-standers.—Such an acknowledgment might have done for a wound or insult offered to my body, but surely is not a sufficient acknowledgment for my reputation, as I do defy that man and the world to make any criminal action appear that will reflect on the character of the Public's humble servant,

PHILIP WEBSTER.

Alexandria, July 22, 1784.

The SHIP TYGER,

GEORGE HARRISON, master, now lying at Alexandria, will sail for LONDON on the eighth of next month.—She has good accommodations for Passengers.

Alexandria, July 22, 1784.

N. B. I have a few Mahogny Chairs in the hands of Mr. Cyrus Copper, Broker, in Alexandria, for sale on reasonable terms.

GEORGE HARRISON.

PUBLIC VENDUE

On Saturday the 24th Instant, will be sold at the Vendue-Office, opposite the Court-House,

RUM in hogsheads and barrel, wine in quarter casks, bohea, hyson and souchong tea, in quarter chests, gin in anchors, olives in jars, figs in barrels, a quantity of Irish linen, dowlas, German osnaburgs, shoes, shirts, worsted and thread stockings, Barcelona and cambrick handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

On Saturday the 31st inst. will be sold about thirty thousand Holland bricks, and a quantity of stone ballast, suitable for building, lying on Messieurs Harper and Watson's wharf.

To be sold at private sale, a very valuable young Negro Woman, and Land Warrants for a considerable quantity of acres.

C. COPPER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, July 22, 1784.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the commons of this town about the first of June last, a likely Grey HORSE, six years old, about fifteen hands high, branded on the near buttock thus M C, *but not very plain. Whoever delivers said horse to me, and prosecutes the thief to conviction, shall be entitled to the above Reward, or Fifteen Dollars for the horse alone, and reasonable charges, paid by*

JOHN FITZGERALD.

Alexandria, July 12, 1784.

Samuel M'Kean,

HAS for sale on reasonable Terms, at his Store, formerly occupied by Messieurs Allison and Ramsay, in King-street, an Assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of

SUperfine cloth with suitable trimmings, buff and white cassimers, rattinets, shalloons, durants, calamancoes, moreens, superfine camlets, womens' calamanco shoes, mens' and boys' hats, childrens' ditto with gold and silver bands, Irish linens assorted, German dowlass, laval and Silesia linens, a variety of muslins and gauzes, printed linen and gauze handkerchiefs, table cloths of all sizes, diapers, scarf twist, sewing silk, buttons, Scotch threads, buckrams, pins, tapes and bobbins, queens' ware, china, &c.

☞ *Also, West-India and New-England rum by the hogshead.*

Alexandria, July 22, 1784.

Ann-Arundel County, Maryland, July 15, 1784.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from the Subscriber, on the 12th of April, a NEGRO MAN, named CÆSAR, about 20 years of age, a well set Fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, his clothes such as persons of his condition generally wear; he is an artful cunning villain, very talkative, and will make any asseverations to gain his ends; but if examined closely, or any of his errors are discovered, he equivocates, stammers, and becomes much embarrassed; he has had one of his eyes sore a considerable time; he formerly belonged to Mr. Nathaniel Rumney: By some of his declarations before going off, it is expected he will endeavour to get on board a ship—It is hoped, should he make the attempt, he will be apprehended.—Whoever brings the said Negroe to the Subscriber, on Elk-Ridge, or to Mr. JOSEPH HICKENS, near Patapsco lower ferry, on Holly-Run, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, if taken twenty miles from home (which is at the said Hickens's) and in proportion for a greater or less distance, to the amount of the above reward.

JAMES HOWARD.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the First Day of September next, at Oxen-Hill, opposite Alexandria, in Prince George's County, Maryland,

ABOUT forty likely country-born slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, among them are three valuable carpenters and joiners, one or two cooks, and some house servants and horse-boys.—Also, a valuable stud, consisting of a high bred covering horse, six years old, and remarkable for his strength and figure, three mares and several colts and fillies; their pedigree will be shewn attested on the day of sale.—Also, a number of draught horses, and colts of a common kind.—An uncommonly fine stock of cattle, chiefly of the English breed, and all the stock of hogs, sheep, &c.—Also, all the plantation utensils, among which are an ox cart with six large young well broke oxen.—Also, a variety of valuable household furniture, and among these are an elegant chamber organ.—Likewise a very elegant coach with harness for four horses.—The terms are as follow, viz. for all sums exceeding twenty dollars three years credit will be given, upon giving bond on interest with sufficient security, and conditioned that unless the interest is annually paid the indulgence will be forfeited; and for all sums which may be paid down ten per cent. will be discounted.

THOMAS H. HANSON.

July 20, 1784.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, about six weeks ago, Two Slaves, viz. DICK, a stout lusty MULATTO FELLOW, about 22 years of age, has large features and eyes, a very roguish down look, beats a drum pretty well, is artful and plausible, and well acquainted in most parts of Virginia and Maryland, having formerly waited upon me.—CLEM, a well set black NEGRO LAD, of about 19 years of age, has a remarkable large scar of a burn which covers the whole of one of his knees: It is impossible to describe their dress, as I am told they have stolen a variety of clothes since their elopement.—I suspect they have made towards Baltimore, or Philadelphia, or may have got on board some Bay or River craft.—I will give the above Reward to any person who will bring them to me in Fairfax County, or secure them in any gaol, and give me notice so that I get them again, or Five Pounds for either of them.

GEORGE MASON, jun.

Fairfax County, July 5, 1784.

WANTED in a genteel Family,

A Young Woman, with a good breast of milk.—Such a person, well recommended for her honesty and sobriety, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the Printer.

July 15, 1784.

POETRY.

From the late MAGAZINE.

VERSES designed for a WATCH-PAPER.

A Watch may repreſent the mind of man,
And well aſſure him that his life's a ſpan;
His reaſoning powers the active balance ſhews,
Thoughts are the hands declaring how it goes;
Conſcience, the regulator, tells it right:
The chain reflection *wound up every night,*
With ſelf-examination, *as the key,*
The figur'd dial-plate your heart *may be.*
Your words *and* actions *beſt its goodneſs prove,*
Whilſt every wheel ſhould by religion *move.*

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

To be Let to the higheſt Bidder, for the Term of Ten Years, on Wedneſday the 15th of September next, on the Premiſes, to be entered upon at Chriſtmas, or ſooner if the Crops can be diſpoſed of,

THE PLANTATION or FARM, on which Mr. GILBERT SIMPSON, the Copartner, now lives, lying in the County of Fayette, State of Pennſylvania, commonly called and known by the Name of WASHINGTON'S BOTTOM.—The Lot contains 600 Acres (Part of a larger Tract) but may, if it ſhould be found more convenient, be divided into two Tenements.—It is near the River Yohiogany, and on the great Road leading from Virginia and Maryland to Pittſburg, diſtant from the latter about 35 Miles.—Appertaining to this Lot are about 150 Acres of cleared Land in Meadow, Paſture and Tillage, under good Fencing, a good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Barn, Stable, and other neceſſary Buildings, 120 bearing Apple-Trees, &c.—The Quality of the Soil is inferior to none in that Country, and the Situation advantageous for a Tavern.

At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold, the Stock, which is large, of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; and the Negroes, for the enſuing Year, hired, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of.—Bond, with approved Security, will be required, and Twelve Months Credit given without Intereſt, provided the Principal is punctually paid at or before the expiration of the Year, otherwiſe Intereſt from the Date of the Bond.

A MERCHANT MILL on another Part of the Tract, diſtant about a Mile from the above Farm, will be let on the ſame Day to the higheſt Bidder, for a Term of Years.—This Mill is near the River, but not expoſed to Freſhes, works two Pair of Stones in a large Stone Houſe, has Bolting Cloths and other Conveniencies for manufacturing.—It was built by the famous DENNIS STEPHENS, and grinds incredibly faſt.—Grain may be received, and Flour tranſported to all Parts of that Country, by Water.—The Subſcriber, or an Agent properly authoriſed to tranſact the Buſineſs in his Behalf, will be on the Premiſes at the Time of Sale.

G WASHINGTON.

MOUNT-VERNON, June 24, 1784.

☞ At the Time and Place aforeſaid, will be let to the higheſt Bidder, for the Term of Ten Years, a LOT of LAND at, and including the Great Meadow, or larger Part of it, ſituated on the main Road from Fort-Cumberland, to Pittſburgh, and about half Way between the Two.—On this Lot there either is or ought to be ſome Improvements; and it is calculated to receive very many, being one of the beſt Stands on the whole Road for an Inn.

At Bath, in the County of Berkeley, on Tueſday the 7th of September next, will be let to the higheſt Bidder for the Term of Seven Years, a ſmall Peninſula (or Neck of Land, formed by a bend of the River) containing 240 Acres, near 200 of which is rich low Ground.—This Land is ſituated on Potomack River and bounded thereby 400 Poles, 12 Miles above the Springs or Town of Bath aforeſaid, which affords a ready Market for grain and the ſmaller Articles of a Farm, whilſt it is become highly probable that the Navigation of the River will be extended, and Water Tranſportation thereby made eaſy and cheap for the heavier and more bulky ones.—There are Improvements on the Place.

G. WASHINGTON.

Juſt imported in the Ship St. Roſa, Capt. Perez from Cadiz, and to be Sold by

Hooe and Harriſon,

SHERRY and St. Lucars wine in pipes and quarter caſks, white wine vinegar in barrels, olives in jars, figs in barrels, Spaniſh brandy in barrels, Lemons by the box, and Spaniſh ſalt by the quantity.

Alexandria, July 6, 1784.

James Hendricks,

And

Company,

Have juſt imported from London in the Ship Mary Ann, Capt. Bulfinch, a handſome Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which will be opened for ſale at their Wholeſale Store in a few Days, on the moſt moderate Terms, among which are the following Articles;

YARD-wide and 7-8 Iriſh linens, checks, ſtrip'd Hollands, quadruple Sileſias, drawboys, marſeilles quilting, jeans, jeanets, kings' and queens' cords, corduroys, bed-tickings, Ruſſia ſheeting, check linen, Barcelona, romal, bandano, gauze, kenting and muſlin handkerchiefs; minionets, kenting aprons, gauzes, tiffany, catgut, Scotch, ſtitching, and brown threads; tapes, nonſopretties, bobbins, ſhirt buttons, ribbons, ſilk ferrets, ſilk and thread hoſe, cotton ditto, writing-paper, wafers, ſealing-wax, ſlates, quills, pſalm-books, ſpelling-books, teſtaments, bibles, copper ſauce-pans and tea-kettles, bell-metal ſkillets and kettles, ſad-irons, camp ovens, table and deſert knives and forks, pen, pocket, pruning, and cutteau knives; ſteel-yards, broadcloths with ſuitable trimmings, table butts, H and HL hinges, locks of moſt kinds, fowling-pieces, gun locks, handſaws, mill and croſscut ditto, files, raſps, augers, gouges, gimlets, drawing knives, fig blue, allum, brimſtone, cloves, mace, nutmegs, bohea, ſinglo, ſouchong and hyſon teas; black pepper, pewter, F and FF gunpowder, bar-lead, ſhot, mens' and womens' ſaddles, bridles, hats, &c. with a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

☞ Wheat, Flour, Tobacco, Snake-Root, Genſang, Sarſaparilla, Caſh, or Bills of Exchange on Europe, will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Alexandria, July 6, 1784.

Alexandria, March 4, 1784.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, in this Town ſundry LOTS, or Parcels of GROUND on ſeveral Streets, and well ſituated.

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted Plantation, late the property of Major-General CHARLES LEE, deceaſed, in Berkeley County, Virginia, 25 miles from the Warm Springs, and near the river Potomack, containing about 2800 acres of remarkably valuable land, exceedingly well watered and in good fence, 600 or more of which are cleared, with a large proportion of meadow, and a great number of fine ſprings on almoſt every part of it; there are on it a ſmall dwelling-houſe and a number of good out-houſes, a diſtillery that works ſix ſtills, a very large barn, fine ſtone ſtables, a large ſtore-houſe built alſo of ſtone, a maltſtery, &c. &c. It has a very fine mill-ſeat, and a ſaw-mill a little out of repair.

This plantation is ſituated in a very agreeable neighbourhood, adjoining lands belonging to his Excellency General Waſhington, Colonel S. Waſhington, General Stephens, &c. and near the reſidence of the Hon. General Gates. In ſhort the advantages, fertility of ſoil, &c. of this Eſtate, are ſo univerſally known and admired, as to render any further recommendation or a more particular deſcription unneceſſary. For particulars inquire of Mr. Jacob Morris, Merchant, in New-York; Mr. William Goddard, Printer, in Baltimore, Dr. Edwards, near Philadelphia, or Colonel Eleazer Oſwald, at the Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia.

N. B. A part of the above plantation, is divided into a number of ſmall farms, with improvements, which rent for Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Hemp, &c. &c.

July 15, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land, lying within four miles of Alexandria, containing 600 acres, 250 are cleared and under good fence, about 70 acres of excellent low land, 30 of which has been laid down in Timothy, and a large ſtream of water running through it on which a mill may be erected.—This place is poſſeſſed of as many advantages as any in the county that is not ſituated on the river, is very healthy, the ſoil good, and every field well ſupplied with ſprings of water.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be informed of the terms by applying to James Wilſon Eſq; in Philadelphia, Mr. William Herbert in Alexandria, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclined to view it, or the Subſcriber in Lancaſter, Pennſylvania.

W. BIRD.

June 15, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a good kitchen and cellar, ſituated on Royal-ſtreet, fronting the Court-Houſe.—GOODS will be taken in part payment.—For terms apply to

Alexandria, July 8, 1784. JOHN BRYCE.

The Brig VROUW MARIA,

CORNELIUS GERRITS, Maſter, from Amſterdam, now lying at Capt. Harper's wharf, will take Tobacco on freight for Amſterdam, at the uſual rate of Seven Pounds Sterling per Ton.—She is a good ſtrong built veſſel and will certainly ſail in leſs than a fortnight for ſaid port.—Inquire at LEERTOUWER, HUYMAN and HUIBERTS's ſtore, adjoining Meſſieurs HOOE and HARRISON's houſe, Water-ſtreet, No. 6.

☞ They have for ſale ſundry merchandize juſt imported, conſiſting of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, very low for Caſh or Crop Tobacco.—Alſo a ſmall quantity of New-England rum, &c. &c.

Alexandria, July 15, 1784.

Thomas Richardſon,

BEING about to leave this country by the firſt of next month, having particular buſineſs in England, which requires his immediate return, purpoſes to diſpoſe of the remainder of his cargo, at his ſtore in Bladenſburg, on very reduced terms, for Ready-Money or Tobacco only, which conſiſts of a very ſmall but regular and good aſſortment of mens' and womens' worſted and cotton Leiceſter and Kendal hoſe, childrens' ditto, Kendal plain and ſpotted Negro cottons, Manchеſter corduroys, black and printed velvercti, &c. a variety of articles of hard ware, Kildermiſter common carpets from 6 by 7½ to 12 by 14 feet, blue and white nankeens, a very elegant aſſortment of faſhionable japann'd trays, waiters, fruit baſkets, decanters and ſnuffer trays; painted canvaſs plain and figured table covers, &c. &c.—The goods are well worth the attention of a ſtore-keeper, or perſons deſirous of beginning the buſineſs, being well laid in, having been bought from the manufactures and ſhipped by the proprietor, conſequently not ſaddled with thoſe heavy charges and commiſſions as if done by a factor in London.—Any perſon willing to treat for the whole, may have them on the moſt advantageous terms.

June 12, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A *Likely MULATTO SERVANT who has been uſed to act as a Waiting-Man to Gentlemen.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.*

July 15, 1784.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, in the Town of Colcheſter, Two Half Acre LOTS, with the following Improvements thereon, viz.

A LARGE and convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with an excellent cellar, four rooms on the floor with a fire-place to each, and three rooms above; a good kitchen with an oven adjoining the fire-place, a room at one end with a plank floor, lathed and plaſtered, glaſs windows, and was intended for a houſe-keeper or white ſervants; a ſtable ſufficient for eight horſes, and a good meat-houſe; a good garden, and about one acre of ground adjoining in graſs, well incloſed, and in good order.—Alſo, a convenient Store-Houſe and 'Compting-Room, with a good cellar.—Caſh, Tobacco, or Bills of Exchange will be received in payment; and the terms made known by applying to

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Colcheſter, July 12, 1784.

RAN away from the Subſcriber living in Prince-George's County, near Upper-Marlborough, Maryland, about the 15th of June laſt, a NEGRO MAN, named ANDREW, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very much pitted with the ſmall-pox, about 33 years of age, and it is not known what kind of clothes he took with him. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Negro ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of THREE POUNDS, paid by HENRIETTA M. WALKER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid Negro at their peril.—As he has been uſed to go by water in a flat, he may attempt to get in that way.—He has been ſeen on a wharf at Alexandria offering to hire himſelf as a flatman. H. M. W.

June 30, 1784.

TO BE LET on Leaſes for 17 Years,

ABOUT 2400 acres of LAND, ſituated in the lower end of Fauquier County; the lots will be laid off in ſuch quantities as to ſuit any perſon inclined to become a tenant; the ſoil is rich and well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Indian Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. &c. There is on it a very great quantity of good meadow land, and three meadows in good order. The terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber living at Brent-Town in Fauquier County.

H. D. HOOE.

July 15, 1784.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS, and COMPANY, at the Corner of *Fairfax* and *Princeſs* Streets—by whom *Advertiſements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,—and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.